VOL. IX. No. 7.

THE UNDERGRADUATE.

FOUNDED IN 1875.

Middlebury College, May, 1884.

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MIDDLEBURY:
REGISTER COMPANY, PRINTERS,
1884.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows:

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, three books, or Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero, six orations, including the four against Catiline; Virgil, six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition to the VIIth Chapter, or Allen's to the 24th Lesson.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones' Greek Composition, twenty lessons.

Ancient and Modern Geography, Greek and Roman History.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratics and three books of Wentworth's Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FRESHMAN CLASS—Latin Grammar, (Harkness); Latin Prose Composition, (Arnold); Latin Synonyms, (Dœderlein); Selections from Livy; some Philosophical Treatise of Cicero; Horace's Odes and Epodes; Xenophon's Memorabilia; Herodotus; Homer's Odyssey; Greek Composition, (Jones); History and Antiquity; Etymology and Syntax of the Greek Verb, (Goodwin); Algebra, (Wentworth); Geometry, (Wentworth); Rhetoric, (Kellogg).

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—Horace's Epistle and Satires; Tacitus; Juvenal or Persius; Exercises in Writing Latin; Demosthenes; Sophocles; Plato; Boice's exercises in Greek Syntax; Analytical Geometry, (Briggs'); Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, Mensuration, Surveying, with practice in the field; Navigation, (Wentworth); Calculus, (Loomis); Trench's English Past and Present.

JUNIOR CLASS—Otis' Elementary German; Goethe's Prose; Ganot's Physics; Newcomb's Astronomy; Chemistry, (Elliot and Storer); Botany, (Gray); Rhetoric, (Whately); Logic, (Jevons).

SENIOR CLASS.—Political Economy, (Cary, Fawcett); International Law (Woolsey); History of Civilization (Guizot); Butler's Analogy; Fine Art, (Torrey); Natural Theology, Moral Science, (Calderwood); Psychology, (Lectures); History of Philosophy, (Schwegler); Geology, (Dana); Zoology, (Orton); English Literature, (Shaw); Forensic Discussions; Review of Studies of the Year.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text books, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty.

In the study of Chemistry unusual facilities are offered. Each student is expected to do practical work at the tables furnished in a neatly fitted and well-equipped Laboratory.

In Natural History, besides the text-book exercises, frequent dissections are made before the class pursuing Zoology. Field work is done by the class in Botany, and expeditions into the surrounding country by the class studying Geology. A herbarium is prepared by each student of Botany and prizes are awarded for the best collections.

An extensive and completely arranged Cabinet of rocks, minerals and fossils is designed for the constant use of the class in Geology.

The Cabinet and Museum contain a large number of specimens, and are designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes, are newly arranged in the new cabinet, and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains 13,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement, and a thousand dollars is to be expended during the fall term for new books. The books are conveniently arranged in the new library room and are open to the students from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

CALENDAR.

1883. Sept. 13.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.
Dec 18—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of two weeks.
1884. Jan. 3.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
March 25.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
March 25.—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
April 10.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 24—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
June 29.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of Philadelphian Society, Sunday.
July 1.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni, Tuesday.
July 2.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 11—Fall Term begins, Thursday.

For Catalogue and any information, address the President,

CYRUS HAMLIN,
Middlebury, Vt.

The Undergraduate.

VOL. IX. MIDDLEBUY, VT., MAY, 1884. NO. 7.

MY LETTER.

Ask me not what's in my letter,—
  Nothing here that you should see,
Word it brings of one who's often
  Seemed almost the world to me.
All my boyhood's first affection,
  All my love of latter days,
All my heart was in her keeping,—
  "She's engaged," my letter says.

All the aims of my ambition,
  All my cherished hopes of life,
Rested on an expectation
  That she'd some day be my wife.
O, the happy, happy mortal!
  Envy him ye Gods above,
Too unworthy such a blessing
  As her pure and trusting love.

And my short, sweet, dainty letter,
  Bringing me such news as this,—
Ah, you ask me for the reason
  Why it's every word I kiss?
Ask me not what's in my letter,—
  Nothing here that you should see,
For my love herself has written,
  Her engagement is to me.

—*Dartmouth.*

A GOLDEN MEAN.

In science and religion the principle is true,
Be real or false the theory, the subject old or new,
That the obstinate enthusiast is so far completely wrong,
That from his realm of thought he casts the truths which there belong.

In love as in the others the axiom holds good,
I cannot be an extremist, I would not if I could,
For he must either fall in love or be a cynic bold,
A sentimental suitor or a periodic scold.

A better plan forsooth I have to clip my Cupid's wings,
To keep for every bow I own at least a dozen strings,
To write to, and to talk to, to flirt with and to kiss,
To keep on all occasions my target full of bliss.

With the logic of my little scheme you surely must agree,
So drop that rapt devotion and become unchained and free,
You soon will lose that haggard look, that all prevailing thought,
And you'll find you've changed your nature from the seeker to the sought.

—*Tablet.*

JOHN BARNEVELD.

ONE of the most remarkable events of modern history is the rapid rise of the Dutch Republic. It seems more imaginary than real, that a confederacy of seven provinces, loosely bound together by an ill defined treaty, should in less than a half a century shoulder its way into the family of nations, and at the same time confront the strongest power on the continent of Europe.

But this phenomenon may be explained, if we but remember that she had at the very outset within herself these vital Republican elements, knowledge, the Reformed church, and the greatest Statesman of the sixteenth century. That Statesman was John Barneveld.

No sooner had William of Orange, who had done all in his power to establish a free nation and deliver it from a galling tyranny, been assassinated by a Catholic fanatic than the Protestant ranks began to recoil before the onslought of the servants of Philip II, of Spain. The efforts put forth during thirty years of war were beginning to flag, when Barneveld took the lead of the Statesman of Holland in inspiring the wavering and distracted lines with courage, and in renewing their energy.

The activity of that movement turned the balance in favor of the Protestant religion, and thwarted Philip's impious scheme of annihilating Protestantism in the Netherlands and establishing the Holy Inquisition upon her ruins. From that time to his death, a period of nearly half a century, the life and achievements of Barneveld are like golden threads woven into the great historical tapestry of the Republic and of Europe.

His descent was patrician. He was a profound thinker, his mind had been well trained at the universities of Holland and France, Italy and Germany; and the golden thoughts collected at those universities were used to elevate and adorn society. He was ambitious; but that ambition aspired to secure the blessings of universal peace.

His profession was law, which naturally floated him into the political current; but he was a politician not given to treachery or intrigues. His political career was an active one. This he began at the early age of twenty-nine, as chief pensionary of Rotterdam. Ten years later he was elected to the arduous and responsible office of advocate of Holland, by the richest and most powerful of the seven provinces. While holding this position his political genius and administrative sagacity, without intrigues or inordinate ambition, placed him in the position of prime minister.

History furnishes but few instances in which a Statesman ever filled a more arduous position. Successfully to hold an important office in a well-formed and regulated government in time of peace, is an achievement to be admired; but a position that required of one man the labor of shaping and moulding the institution of a government just springing into existance, and that too in time of war, would have crushed most men. Barneveld was equal to such a task. He took hold of the work with all the energy that becomes a vigorous Statesman, and his whole course is marked with patriotic zeal and the determination to lay a permanent and lasting foundation for the Republic.

As soon as he had fairly obtained the reins of government, he began to revolve vast schemes for the benefit of his country, such as to establish and maintain a system of public credit, to instruct ambassadors and negotiate with foreign powers, to extemporize a system of free international communication with the most powerful countries of Europe as well as the Turk of Constantinople, the Czar of Moscow and the potentates of the Baltic. He caused taxes to be levied in order that there might be sufficient means to enlarge and equip the navy, to support the army and to fortify the seaport towns, which were the very keys to the country.

It was his potent influence and his sincere attachment to the house of Orange that procured the election of Maurice, the son of William the Silent, to be commander chief of the army.

With this able general on the battle field and the comsummate Statesman at the Nation's helm, they not only rendered every scheme that Philip could devise futile; but, after a war of more than thirty years, compelled him to withdraw his forces from the Republic and conclude the contest by a truce. After this great historical tragedy had closed, Barneveld began to exercise all his power to maintain these principles which are essential for every liberal and healthy government—the supremacy of the civil authority over the church, and freedom of worship for the different denominations of Christians. He strenuously advocated mutual toleration, and his mind even at that early period had risen to the plane of religious equality, which has since proved so favorable to moral, physical and intellectual growth. But the position taken by the advocate in the Republic was not without a rival The church of Geneoa could not, and would not, endure such a ridiculous doctrine as mutual toleration, and resolved, if possible, to remove him. To accomplish this purpose no means were thought too unworthy. Political and theological party spirit sunk to a lower degree of wickedness than often, even in the history of religious contests. Day by day there were circulated pamphlets packed full of lies, calumnies, and every imaginable thing that would tend to blacken his character and disarm him of his power.

This defamation after a time so operated upon the minds of men that not only his enemies, but also those who had been raised to positions of honor and trust now denounced him as a tyrant, a traitor, a venal huckster of his country's liberties.

On the 17th of August, 1618, the astute politician was so stripped of his power that his determined antagonist caused him to be arrested and thrust into prison. Seven months later the trial of the great advocate began. Trial did I say? No! It was no trial, but a judicial farce. For how can there be a trial in the true sense of the word, if there is no indictment, no specification of crime, no counsel, no argument, no witness. The great Statesman was not even allowed pen, ink or paper, to prepare his defense; but alone, with unaided brain, he was compelled for more than six weeks to confront his hostile judges, who one after another gored him with a long series of miscellaneous interrogations, the purpose of which was to puzzle his mind and lead him, if possible, into self contradiction. Even in this condition of things, in order to convict him and accomplish their sordid purpose, this packed tribunal was obliged to trample law, right and justice, under their feet. They called his defense his confession, and pronounced his crime punishable by death.

On one bright spring morning of the month of May, 1619, the man was beheaded, "who had borne a matchlock in early youth against the foreign tyrant, in

days when unsuccessful rebellion meant martyrdom and torture, who had organized political system out of chaos, who had rocked the Republic in its cradle, and ever borne her in his heart, who had made her name beloved at home, and honored and dreaded abroad." Well has the poet said :

" Right forever on the scaffold; wrong forever on the throne,
But the scaffold sways the future, and beloved the unknown,
Standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above his own."

FEBRUARY 22, 1884.

It is the nation's joyous holiday.
Tne people pause once more to celebrate
With fond regard the birthday of their great,
Immortal Washington. Where are the gay
And happy crowds who ever throng to pay
That cherished name their tribute on this date?
Where is the mirth—the songs which animate?
None are at present heard. Long files of grey
With muffled drums march solemnly apast,
Before them borne a coffin in high state.
Slowly the sad procession moves along,
While toll the bells—the flags are at half mast.
What means all this? The nation mourns his fate,
And follows to his grave, the brave De Long.

—*Polytechnic.*

GEORGE W. DE LONG.

IN a pleasant locality in the city of New York, there was born on August 22, 1844, a man the noble achievements of whose life have excited the profoundest admiration, and over whose tragic death the whole civilized world has mourned. DeLong, so well known to us all as the commander of the ill-fated Arctic expedition, passed a quiet and studious boyhood, in strange contrast with the stirring scenes of his after life. At the age of eighteen, with the reluctant consent of his parents, he entered the Naval academy at Newport, from which he was graduated in 1865 with rank of midshipman. His first cruise of three years was in the Mediterranean and neighboring waters. On his return to the United States, he was attached to the North Atlantic Squadron in the vicinity of Alaska, and there made his first acquaintance with the "frozen north" and its fatal allurements. Urged by a spirit of adventure, he longed for an opportunity of penetrating this region ; but none was presented till the fall 1878, when, through the munificence of James Gordon Bennet of New York, he was given command of the ship Jennette, with power to remodel and equip her for the cruise. With everything completed, he sailed from San Francisco on July 8, 1879, confidently hoping to reach the Pole and solve the circum-polar mystery.

Nothing of interest occured till in August, when they entered the ice-floe in the vicinity of Herald Island. Attempting to pierce the floe, they were caught, and on September 6, were frozen fast and thus prevented from making further progress till spring. The long and dreary winter was passed in pleasant anticipations of being soon set free again and accomplishing their object.

But spring came, grew to summer ; summer waned, and they were still held in the relentless grasp of the ice. The sun sank lower and lower, and night again settled over the dreary scene. Nothing now remained but to hope that they might be liberated the next spring, in time to return home before their provisions should be exhausted, and bitterly did they regret the fate that compelled them to remain there inactive.

The second winter is passed, the sun again appears, and, to their infinite joy, in early June the floe opens, and after twenty-two months of imprisonment they once more float free. Now for friends and home ! Delusive hope !

On the night of June 12, 1881, the mighty floe closes, crushing their ship between its massive walls of ice like an egg-shell in the hand. Hurriedly awakened at the hour of midnight, they have but scanty time to rescue provisions, sledges and boats, ere the icy waves close for ever over their beautiful ship, and with it, over their buried hopes ! Now they must reach some Russian settlement on the Siberian coast, or—but they dare not ask themselves what the alternative will be.

With ninety days provisions they begin the toilsome march over the one hundred and fifty miles of frozen ocean, that lie between them and the open sea. It is now, more than ever, that the heroic conduct of DeLong is manifest. In the front rank of danger, his hopeful counsel cheers and sustains them on that weary march. So obstructed and difficult is the way, that fifty-four days are occupied in reaching the open sea. Leaving behind sledges, tents, and all useless articles, they embark for a still more perilous voyage in their open boats.

As you float on the wavelets of some summer lake, imagine to yourselves, if you can, the hardships and dangers of these desperate voyagers, drenched to the skin in icy water, their frozen garments enclosing them in an armor of ice, provisions nearly gone, and starvation staring them blankly in the face. In a

terrific storm of three days duration the boats are separated and are not again united. Of the fate of Lieut. Chipp we shall never know till the sea gives up its dead. Melville, more fortunate than the others, succeeds in reaching a little Russian village and is saved.

On September 17, DeLong and his party of seven reach the Lena Delta. Abandoning their boat, they begin their fruitless search for the settlements. Weakened by hunger and disabled by frost bites their progress is painfully slow. What a desolate waste! Surrounded on every hand by treacherous ice and blinding snow, with no living thing to give them hope of sustenance, they can hold out but a few days longer. Two of the strongest are sent ahead, in the hope that they may be able to obtain assistance and rescue their starving comrades. After one hundred and twenty miles of aimless wandering, in the face of frightful obstacles, they reach a human habitation, and are snatched from the very jaws of death. But alas too late to help their starving friends. The main party can follow on but slowly, and the painful scene draws to its close! They have but fourteen pounds of meat remaining; it is soon gone; a few leaves of tea in a kettle of water for their last supper. They can go no further. Gathering around their last camp-fire they await the end.

On the last pages of DeLong's note book are written with trembling hand the last words "all gone! am dying!" And alone in this desolate land, far from home and friends, the noble soul of DeLong winged its weary flight.

POLITICS IN OUR COLLEGES.

It is somewhat remarkable to notice the decided favor with which the name of Senator Edmunds is mentioned in the college papers as the preferred candidate for our next president. In many colleges a canvas of the students has been made, and the number who have declared Edmunds their first choice is surprisingly large, even in States which have instructed their Chicago delegates for Blaine, and whose electors will not cast a single vote for the Vermont candidate on the first ballot. Harvard probably has representatives from more States of the Union than any other college. Yet the result of a canvas, as is shown by the list printed in another column, was a very large majority in favor of Edmunds. The *Michigan Argonaut* from Ann Arbor, Mich., comes out as quite strongly advocating the same nomination, which it does in several editorials in its political department. Michigan, however, sends the majority of its delegates pledged for Blaine. That the colleges of New England should have this preference is not at all to be wondered at, for it only agrees with that of the whole Republican party in the most of those States. It is only when the same preference comes from States which have voted for some other candidate, that any comment is called for. This state of affairs can only be caused by a growing sentiment, among the young men at least, which is opposed to anything like machine management and political rings; but which on the contrary favors clean government and pure Republican principles. Senator Edmunds is preminently the representative of these latter principles, and in this light presents a strong contrast to Blaine, whose very name has come to suggest political jobbery, and care for personal interests first, and the nation afterwards. That political opinions are assuming this more healthy tone in our colleges is a matter upon which we may congratulate ourselves. For, if we can not teach old dogs new tricks, and can not revolutionize the principles and aims of old politicians, something may still be hoped for in the line of gaining a new crop to take their places, in which there will exist a different and far better standard of political excellence.

A DISTINCTION.

As we wandered one day by the seashore,
While the wavelets broke at our feet,
She picked up a sea-shell and asked me,
In a voice inexpressibly sweet;
To listen awhile to its murmurs.
And the meaning to try and repeat.

I took from her hand the sea-shell,
And put it up to my ear,
And answered "Amid its low murmurs,
There is one sad, sweet song that I hear;
It sings it can never be happy,
Unless its loved ocean is near.

"If taken away from the ocean,
'Twill murmur the livelong day;
And, lonely, 'twill sigh for the wavelets
It kissed and caressed in their play,
Oh, love, my heart is a sea-shell
That murmurs when you are away."

But she answered, her blue eyes dancing,
"You have read the meaning amiss;
If you call me the sea, I'm a wavelet;
Can't you guess the reason of this?
Why, it isn't the sea, but the wavelet,
That the shell is accustomed to kiss."

—*Yale Lit.*

THE UNDERGRADUATE

Published Monthly During College Year.

MIDDLEBURY, VT., MAY, 1884.

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Address all business communications regarding subscriptions or advertisements to the Business Manager.

EDITORIALS.

THE business manager wishes those of our subscribers, who have not yet responded to the bills which have been sent them, to bear in mind that he must have the money. The paper is obliged to meet its bills as they fall due, and the lack of funds in the treasury is sometimes a source of no little embarassment. We feel sure that there is not the least need of any of our subscribers being in arrears, and, as long as the editors and business managers receive no compensation for their labors, it seems but just that no unnecessary trouble and work should be put upon them. The paper has never been a source of profit to anyone, nor is that in the least its aim. It is published solely for the benefit of the college, and those who are interested in its doings and advancement, and with that as its only aim, we feel that it is but just that we should be saved at least the annoyance of continually being obliged to remind our readers of their delinquencies.

A NOTICE has been posted on the bulletin-board by Prof. Seeley, requesting the students to eject from the Campus, the small boys, who have of late been infesting it for the purpose of stealing birds eggs and nests. They have grown to be a perpetual nuisance on this account, and it is full time that the evil be abated. The great number of birds which inhabit the Campus, certainly adds to its pleasantness and beauty, while it is a fact, that the continual inroads, which are being made upon their nests by the small "townies," is rapidly driving them away. This great rage among the small boys for birds eggs is of no earthly benefit to anyone, as it is done for no scientific purpose; but is only one of the numerous fevers to which youth are subject. But the full extent of the evil does not stop here, for of late they have not been content with taking eggs and destroying nests merely, but have begun to set traps for the birds. A few sudden and forcible ejections will have considerable effect in cooling this ardor, at any rate so far as it concerns depredations on the college grounds.

THE Musical Committee of the Senior class has recently been elected, and is now canvassing the subject of music for the commencement exercises and for the concert. There is need of exercising great care in this direction, for it is not only desirable to keep up the well deserved musical standard of preceding years; but it is in addition no more than just to our patrons, that only first-class music should be furnished for the concert. Indeed it is no more than they have a right to expect, considering the price which is always charged for the tickets. Unquestionably the finest concert, which has been given by any graduating class within the past three years, was that of the class of '82, which was deserving of all the praise it received. The orchestra, the Beethoven Club of Boston, is confessedly one of the best in the country, while, as the soloist, Mrs. Allen was an undoubted success. We do not wish to be understood as urging their re-engagement; but only as advising, that something fully as good be obtained this year. The patrons of the concert are of the class who fully understand what good music is, and know how to appreciate it; nor will they be at all satisfied with music of an inferior character. Of course it is not at all desirable to carry the expenses to such a length, that the concert will be a financial failure, for the regular expenses of graduation are about all a Senior cares to pay; but, on the other hand, it should not be entered into with any idea of making money by the affair. Still it should be remembered in this connection, that a concert by the best ability is far more apt

to be a financial success, than one given by musicians who have not an established reputation, and are not well-known in musical circles. The class of '84 has heretofore taken considerable pride in endeavoring to make everything into which it has entered, what it should be, and it is to be hoped, that everything which pertains to its commencement will add to that reputation, instead of detracting anything therefrom.

COLLEGE papers from the western States have of late been filled with accounts of various oratorical contests, State and Inter-State, and so great seems the enthusiasm, that some of our eastern papers are beginning to wonder, if such a system could not be advantageously introduced here in the east. Unquestionably there is much to be said in its favor; the standard of oratory would doubtless be raised; a closer relation and more intimate acquaintance would be formed among the contesting colleges, to say nothing of minor benefits which might arise. But this question, as well as every other, has two sides. When we take into consideration the large amount of reading, that must be done in the preparation of orations, as well as the heavy mental strain which the contestants are obliged to undergo, the benefits of the contests, at least so far as the speakers are concerned, are fully counterbalanced by its attendant evils. The contest once entered demands the best powers of the students for two or three months, and a partial neglect of the regular studies of the course necessarily follows. Now, the question is,—do the doubtful advantages derived from these contests compensate for the losses in other directions, as well as for the necessary amount of extra labor? The contestants from Oberlin are almost unanimous in the negative; even the winner of the contest, whose success would naturally lead him to look upon the system in as favorable a light as possible, on the contrary quite strongly condemns it, chiefly for the reasons mentioned above. One other point which too commonly mars the success of every such contest is, that rarely, if ever, does the verdict of the judges give entire satisfaction, so widely varied are the preferences of men, both as concerns the subject matter and the style of its delivery. We do not need the frequent complaints of the western colleges which belong to their associations to confirm this opinion, for we have seen how these very considerations affect the verdict in our own prize speaking. Taking these facts into consideration, it is on the whole very doubtful, if the introduction of such a system in the east is at all to be desired, while the different character of the eastern colleges, as well as the small number of such institutions in each State, when compared their multiplicity in the west, renders it next to impossible.

ON the subject of the "Ram" perhaps enough has been said already. Still we think one point has been left out of the discussion—we mean the attitude of the audience toward the paper. Much blame has been laid upon the students for getting out such a sheet, and much upon the college for not preventing it. Yet, certainly the people of Middlebury are themselves largely responsible. They could easily have stopped it by not reading it. The encouragement they gave, and the interest they showed, was a great incentive to the issue of that annual budget of slander, lies and stupidity, which seldom had one redeeming feature of wit or cleanliness, and whose insufferable dulness was only equalled by its wearisome scurility. But you will find a good many people in Middlebury who will say that Junior Ex. has lost its chief interest. The readiness with which that sheet was circulated, and the eagerness with which it was read was a shame and a disgrace to the cultured and and enlightened audience supposed to be assembled. We have attended exhibitions where we believe not more than one-fourth of the people knew, or cared to know, anything that was said or done upon the stage. A pleasant thing it must have been for a Junior, to come out before an audience, and know that the greater part of them were at that instant engaged in perusing an article whose avowed purpose was to belittle him, to hold him up to ridicule and to proclaim whatever sins and misdeeds he was known to be guilty of, by whatever sneaking and underhand ways found out. Such was the "Ram," such the way the towns people received it. Sometimes, however, they said it was "mean," or "shameful," when friends were hit, or people in town too plainly hinted at. For all that, everybody wanted a "Ram," and everybody read it, and, as usual, nobody was to blame.

BY act of the trustees of the college, all damages to the college property, the authors of which are unknown, are charged to the whole body of the students, and the average for each one appears upon the term bill. It is not our intention to go into a

discussion of the justice of the method in particular cases; but it must be admitted that, in the main, it is but right that the common damages should be paid for in this way. Now by far the larger part of this bill is for broken window glass. Of course it is to be expected that some glass in the buildings will be broken; but it often seems as if no care at all was exercised in regard to the matter; but on the contrary, the perfectly careless and indeed vicious manner, in which some of the students bat a ball towards the buildings, seems to indicate that they are trying to see how many lights of glass they can break. If that is the object, some certainly have good cause to be proud of their success. Just what pleasure is derived from the sport we are unable to say; but it seems to us altogether too costly a pastime to be indulged in quite so freely as it has been of late. We wish they would exercise a little more care in running up bills for which others must pay; while we advise the rest of the students to take the matter in hand, and, if this wholesale destruction is not stopped, to report the matter to the proper authorities. It would certainly be no more than just, for forbearance in this regard has ceased to be a virtue.

THERE is an old and trite saying, that "nothing new exists under the sun;" but the confidence, which we have hitherto placed in this well-known proverb, has of late been somewhat shaken by the recent action of a neighboring university. It seems that its authorities became somewhat alarmed at the opening of this present college year, at the small number of the youth of our State who entered its freshman class to receive the benefits of its fostering care; and that too in face of the fact that its merits had been so widely advertised by several liberal gifts from its patrons, which, it was thought, would unquestionably secure a long period of uninterrupted posperity for the venerable institution. Naturally the college fathers were disappointed at the meager results, and what to do to restore the confidence of those, to whose liberality they owed so much, was a question which for a time troubled them. As a result of their deliberations a letter was printed, explaining that the small number of students was owing to the fact, that but few of the young men of the State were at present fitting for college, and that a deeper interest in higher education must be aroused in them, before any increase of students could be expected. In accordance, with this idea the faculty of the college have elected a gentleman, of some reputation as a principal of a well-known classical institute of the State, to the position of "Secretary of the Faculty," and whose duty is "to encourage higher education in the State." Just how this duty was to be accomplished, was a matter of some question among us; but the mystery was cleared up by a recent visit of the above named "Secretary," to some of the neighboring fitting schools. Disinterested philanthrophy, in these days of sordid selfishness, is indeed a beautiful and gladdening sight, to those who are beginning to despair of further advancement in humanity, and surely the spectacle presented by this college, in thus sending out a gentleman in its employ to arouse an unquenchable thirst for knowledge in the youth of the State, was enough to make the heart of the veriest pessimist among us throb hopefully within him. But blank despair in this regard has again seized us, for, strange as it may seem, it transpired during the recent visit of the philanthopist in our vicinity, that, whenever a word was spoken for "Higher Education," four were spoken for the institution from which he came. Thus the question, as to how his duties were to be accomplished, has been explained. The mission is, not only to explain the necessity of college education; but also to demonstrate the proposition, that there is but one place where it can be obtained in anything like a satisfactory manner. We fear this somewhat novel method of promoting education will not have the effect desired by its inaugurators, that the efforts thus made to increase the number of its freshmen will not meet with a cordial reception. It is a fact, which the young men of our fitting schools fully realize, that they are capable of making their choice of a college without the advice of a hired "chinner." Indeed the employment of any such method of advertising can but excite an unfavorable impression in the minds of the majority of them, and cause the question to be asked: If the advantages of an institution are so superior, why will they not speak for themselves? Those are the only advertisement a college needs, and their power will never be increased by coming from the mouth of anyone who is paid for repeating them. However, if that is to be the method of the future, we would suggest, as a matter of economy, that perhaps Barnum's talking machine might be procured to do the work, and in all probability it would prove quite as satisfactory.

PERSONALS.

The Alumni are requested to forward any information relative to former students at Middlebury which it may chance to be in their power to furnish.

'20. William Frederick Hall, the oldest son of William Hall of Rockingham, Vt., and Martha Hills, and the grandson of Rev. William Hall, the first settled minister at Grafton, Vt., was born at Rockingham, Sept. 19, 1802. He was sent to Middlebury College, of which his father was one of the trustees, and where his uncle Frederick Hall was a professor. After having graduated, he read law in the office of William C. Bradley of Westminister, Vt., was admitted to the bar, and practiced at Wallingford, and at Bellows Falls. He took an active part in the construction of the earlier railways in the State, especially the Rutland and Vermont Valley roads. When Judge Collamer was made postmaster general by President Taylor, Mr. Hall was appointed a clerk in the postoffice department, removed to Washington in 1850, and lived there till his death, Feb. 5, 1853. He was married in 1840 to Mary L. Mack of Bellows Falls, by whom he had numerous children of whom four survive him.

'23. Rev. Miner Giles Pratt was born at Pawlet, Vt., Nov. 13, 1799, and died, of old age, at Rochester, N. Y., on the 18th of April, aged 84 years and 5 months. He was educated at Middlebury College and Andover Seminary, graduating from the latter in 1826. For two years he served as agent for the American Tract Society, acted as pastor two years at East Millbury, Mass., and was then installed pastor of the church at Auburn, Mass., where he remained until 1850. For the 20 years following, he was agent for the Massachusetts Colonization Society, after which he retired to private life. He was twice married, and four of the nine children by his first wife are still living.

'57. Rev. Jeremiah N. Diament is now in Wealaka, Indian Territory.

'63. W. H. Proctor is now living in Fair Haven, Vermont.

'63. Rev. Frank H. Seeley is pastor of a Congregational church in Delhi, N. Y.

'67 and '57. James M. Slade and L. D. Eldredge have entered into partnership and will conduct a general law business in Middlebury.

'68. Prof. E. H. Higley has returned from Germany. He made a short visit to Middlebury, and has now gone to his new home in Worcester, Mass.

'72. Rev. L. L. Lawrence has gone to Mineral Springs, N. Y., as pastor in the Methodist church in that place.

'72. Edgar L. Walker is pastor of the M. E. church in Hinesburg, Vt. He is also practicing medicine.

'74. B. P. Sparrow has been obliged to give up official business on account of ill health, and is now a farmer in Smoots, Virginia.

'75. J. T. Reynolds is engaged in an extensive iron manufacturing business in Irona, N. Y.

'78. Charles B. Goodrich is practicing law in Syracuse, N. Y.

'78. W. A. Shaw has been for the present year acting principal of Rutland high school.

'79. Rev. Edward R. Brainerd of Sherbrooke, Can., was recently in town.

'80. W. A. Guernsey has resigned his position as Railroad Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Rutland.

'80. The following item is clipped from the Rutland *Herald:* "The appointment of P. M. Meldon as village attorney by the trustees last night was a most fitting one. The village is waking up to the fact that a man may be qualified to fill a position of trust, honor or importance, without having one foot in the grave. Mr. Meldon is a young man, and it looks like progress when a young man is appointed to such an office."

'81. The appointment for Master's oration has been given to C. S. Murkland.

'81. J. L. Barton of Hartford Theological Seminary will supply the Congregational church in Weston, Vt., during the summer.

'81. F. S. June was graduated from Hartford Theological Seminary, May 7, and is now at his home in Brandon.

'81. H. O. Cady formerly of '81, later of '83, in North Western University, is now a Methodist minister at Oakfield, Wis.

An article on "College Secret Societies," is being prepared for the *Century*, will be published in a short time.

The oldest university student in Berlin, and probably in the world, is sixty-nine years of age. The oldest student at Notre Dame University is fifty-five.

REVIEWS.

The June ATLANTIC brings the end of a "A Roman Singer," one of the best serials that has lately appeared; and also additional chapters of "In War Time." Richard Grant White, inthe second paper on "The Anatomizing of William Shakespeare," deals with the recent criticism of the New York *Post* on his Riverside Shakespeare in a very cutting manner. There are two political articles of timely interest; "The New Party," in which the present attitude of the great number of independent voters is clearly pointed out, and a letter from "An Old War Horse to a Young Politician" shows, in a very pointed and sarcastic manner, how our political rings are too often managed. O. B. Frothingham writes of "Washington as it Should Be"; and the short story is by Frank Parkes. There are other articles and reviews of new books that are well worthy of notice, if space permitted.

The CENTURY for June is perhaps more to be noticed for its purely literary articles than usual. Pres. Eliot of Harvard discusses the question, "What is a Liberal Education?" in which he conclusively claims that English, the modern languages, and the sciences should be given equal rank with classics and mathematics in our college curriculum. Dr. Washington Hadden gives the voters of the country some very sound advice in "The Use and Abuse of Parties." "Lady Barberina" is growing of unusual interest, and "An Average Man" is brought to a somewhat uncertain conclusion. "Topics of the Time" contains a sound editorial in regard to the lesson taught us by the Cincinnati riot. The most interesting article of the number, however, is Miss Fanny Stone's "Diary of an American Girl in Cairo during the war of 1882." It is a vivid and remarkable narrative of the life of General C. P. Stone's family during the month that mother and daughters were exposed in Cairo to the greatest uncertainties and dangers, while General Stone was at his post with the Khedive, and aiding in the English operations against Arabi. General Stone, in a prefatory letter, severely criticises the English attack upon Alexandria.

ST. NICHOLAS for June is a bright out-of-door number, nearly every article taking the reader out into the woods and fields, yet without sacrifice of the variety of subject and interest which is so distinguishing a feature of the magazine. J. T. Trowbridge's serial, "The Scarlet Tanager," shows how much easier the hero found it to get into a scrape than to get out of it; "Marvin and his Boy Hunters," Maurice Thompson's serial story, tells of hunting small game on the Indiana prairies. "The Banner of Beaumanoir," the sixth of Miss Alcott's "Spinning-wheel Stories," is a vivid boy and girl story of devotion and adventure in the Middle Ages; "Frederick of Hohenstaufen, the Boy Emperor," is another of E. S. Brooks's "Historic Boys," the account of whose early life reads more like a fairy tale than the relation of real incidents. A live story for boys is written by W. W. Fink, and called "Two Boys of Migglesville"; it shows what energy, push and perseverance will accomplish under the most unfavorable circumstances. Among the poems and verses is "The Brownies' Voyage," another adventure of those venturesome heroes.

Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the RIVERSIDE LITERATURE SERIES have been received from Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The first contains a number of poems by Oliver Wendell Holmes, which relate in the main to historical and personal incidents in the early history of our country. The last three comprise "True Stories from New England History," by Nathaniel Hawthorne. They are detailed in a peculiarly charming manner, additional interest for the young reader being given them by a connecting thread running through all the tales, in the shape of a history of an old arm chair, which has had a peculiar connection with all the events narrated. The bringing out of this best class of literature for young people is an excellent movement, and affords schools a fine opportunity to provide its young students of history with supplementary reading of the very best type, combining pleasure with profit for the reader.

WHAT AND WHY, a finely-printed and unique little volume upon cycling matters. The contents are made up of information which will doubtless create a renovation among wheelmen, for within the pages of the book is an ocean of matter in a bucket. "Some Common Questions" are catechetically answered in the plainest and most concise language, questions with answers which give a complete history of cycling, its growth, usefulness and popularity. A chapter christened "Legal Lifts" cites every bicycle case brought before the courts, and fully explains the rights of wheelmen. The sprightly, semi-humorous sketch entitled "A Preparation of Iron," with an unmistakable bicycle moral, by the author Charles E. Pratt, Esq., is well worth reading. Received from Col. A. A. Pope, Boston, Mass.

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

Prof. C. C. Gove of New Haven was at the College Saturday.

Several of the Senior class are intending to teach next year.

The post office was recently broken open and about $50 in money and stamps stolen.

A number of the students attended the musical concert at Rutland two weeks since.

Barton visited his brother, James L. Barton, at Weston, Vt., last Saturday and Sunday.

Wanted—Two dairymen to furnish the Soph's with milk. Early applications desirable for the Soph's own dear sakes.

Frank June, '81, was in town last week. He graduated from Hartford Theological Seminary a short time since.

Mr. A. V. Brown, photographer, closed his business in Middlebury Saturday, and goes to Springfield, Mass., to open a gallery there the 1st of June.

The Sophomores have had the cost of the Junior Ex. programmes charged on their bills. They declare they won't pay it. Who is to decide?

Prof E. H. Higley, who has recently returned from Germany, was in town a few days since. He entered upon his work in Worcester, Mass., the 10th.

The college has bought the Frost place, northwest of the college campus. The buildings will be removed and the ground made a part of the campus.

The class of '74 is to have a reunion at the coming commencement. Other reports seem to indicate that there will be an unusually large number of alumni in attendance.

The Skating Rink of Mr. Frank A. Bond was opened to the public Saturday evening the 17th. A large number were present, both skaters and lookers-on. The Rink is finely fitted up, spacious and well managed.

The Freshman appointments for the Parkerian prize speaking are: Winchester, Clark, Zelie and Howe. The Sophomore appointments for the Merrill prizes of $30 and $25 are: Ellsworth, Ross, Bailey, Varney and Dana.

Rev. C. S. Sargent of New Haven occupied the Congregational pulpit on Sunday the 18th inst., in exchange with Rev. Mr. Speare. Rev. C. C. Frost conducted union services in the Congregational church in the afternoon.

The Burlington University nine came to Middlebury to play the college nine one week ago Saturday, but in consequence of a rainy afternoon the game had to be postponed. The contest is expected to come off on Decoration day at Burlington.

Gauvin, the photographer, came up to the college Thursday and took a picture of the Freshman class in front of the library. The Seniors have chosen Brown as class photographer, and, as he is so soon to leave, they have already had their sittings.

The Delta Upsilon Fraternity has just published a fraternity song-book. It contains songs from the different chapters and an appendix embracing some of the most popular college songs. It is a fine collection, and the book is a beautifully bound volume.

We are pleased to notice that the communication in the last issue of the UNDERGRADUATE in regard to the condition of the walks has apparently had an effect. At any rate the heaps of ashes have been leveled down and the rubbish raked up and carted off.

Prof. F. H. Foster has received a call to the chair of Ecclesiastical History in Oberlin University. He has been absent about a week on a trip to Oberlin, and has decided to accept the call. He will enter upon his duties there at the beginning of the next college year. Pres. Fairchild's recent visit to Middlebury was in regard to this matter.

The committee, recently appointed in the Senior class, to secure music for commencement, made its report last Friday. They have engaged the Blaisdell orchestra of Concord, N. H., to furnish the instrumental music for the exercises on commencement day, for the concert and the hop. The orchestra is the same one which was here last year, and at that time it gave very good satisfaction. In addition, the Ruggles Street Church Quartet has been engaged for the concert, and Miss Ella Earle, will probably be selected for soprano soloist. This combination will probably be the best that has furnished the con-concert for years. The Ruggles Street Quartet is one of the best in Boston, and will afford an agreeable relief from the usual orchestra and soprano combination. Miss Earle is already well known to us, as she sang here in the concert of '81, giving complete satisfaction to all who heard her. Since then she has spent consider-

able time in study aud training and added greatly to her reputation. Her recent appearance at the Rutland Festival was spoken of in the very highest terms, both by the papers, and those of our townspeople who attended the concert.

The game of base-ball, between the town nine and the U. V. M. club at Burlington Decoration-day, was in some respects rather unsatisfactory. The count at the end of the sixth innings resulted in a score of six to six, and at the end of the seventh the Burlingtons were one ahead. At this point the U. V. M. boys were obliged to stop, as the University batallion was to march in the procession. As the Middlebury nine had on some accounts a right to insist on a continuance of the game, it was settled by considering the score to stop with the sixth inning and announcing the game a tie. As the nine here had done very little practicing, they did full as well as could be expected. It is understood that the University will muster a stronger team for the game which is to come off at Howard Park, June 6. The principal change will be the substitution of a more effective battery. As batting has always been the weakest point of the players here, this fact will necessitate sharp and steady practice among them, if they have any expectation of winning the next game. It is understood that some changes will also be made in the positions of our own players, which it is thought will make the fielding more effective. The full programme for the Burlington Field Day is out, which promises to be quite an interesting occasion. As the courtesy of half fare is extended by the railroad, a number of the students here have signified their intention to be present.

EXCHANGES.

In turning over the papers we observed one with blue covers, attracted by the color and its strange appearance we fished it out and found it to be the *Ewing Student*, from the college of the same name. It is a neat little paper. The article on Benedict Arnold being especially attractive.

A careful canvass to determine the Presidential preference of its college has been made with the following result: First choice, Blaine, 61; Edmunds, 57; Arthur, 10; Lincoln, 9; Hawley, 8; Bayard, 7; Tilden, 6; Grant, 2; Cleveland, 2; McDonald, 2.

Second choice, Lincoln, 47; Edmunds, 31; Hawley, 30; Blaine, 20; Bayard, 8; John Sherman, 6; Arthur, 6; Cleveland, 3; Conkling, 2; McDonald, 1; Carlisle, 1; J. W. Beach, 2. The vote is noticeable for the close contest between the two favorites, and the meagre support of Arthur. The unexpected strength of Lincoln as second choice is also significant.

The *Bowdoin Orient*—a truant exchange—again turns up among our papers. We are glad to see it upon the table; what especially attracted our attention was the fullness of its communications. The subject of abolishing the board of overseers and placing the government of the college in the hands of a single board of trustees is discussed in two letters. The principal objections to the board of overseers are stated in the first letter, "that it is an unwieldy body, incapable of securing a quorum except during commencement week; and, second, that having no prerogative but a veto power, it is a positive hindrance to effectiveness."

The College *Argus* relates an instance of a student who really had a conscience. It certainly deserves a place in the columns of any paper. We have one or two boys in our college who have cultivated the enviable habit of borrowing to a remarkable extent. Why, they say he, *ie.*, "Willis," hadn't bought a box of matches since he came to college. He had borrowed oil from every man on his own floor, and brooms and shoe-brushes, and other household utensils without number. In winter his fire was the result of joint levies on his friends. One man furnished the paper, another the charcoal, and still another the hard coal. He wasn't mean or stingy. He was always glad to lend when he had anything himself; but it must be confessed that this was seldom. The trouble was that he was constitutionally lazy, and so rather than go through the laborious operation of buying, he would choose the simpler one of borrowing. He was often bitten by remorse, and talked with me about making reparation. He even went so far as to keep a rough account of the oil, charcoal, matches, etc., which he had borrowed. But. somehow, the bite wasn't deep enough, and nothing ever came from it. We know Ed., Sturty and Willis, but we never knew them to be troubled with a conscience.

The Michigan *Argonaut* publishes the standing of the students as to Presidential candidates; out of 1,100 students, 1,006 votes were cast. The vote for President stood:

FOR PRESIDENT.

CANDIDATE.	LITERARY.					Med.	Law.	Pharm.	Dent	Hom.	Totals.
	'84	'85	'86	'87	Sp.						
Blaine	18	21	40	45	26	111	41	35	19	30	380
Edmunds	40	24	25	44	7	16	40	9	3	3	211
Arthur	4	5	2	10	3	23	10	5	1	2	65
Lincoln	3	5	5	7	...	12	4	3	3	...	42
Logan	1	1	2	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	10
W. T. Sherman	1	...	...	3	1	4	1	...	...	...	10
Scattering	3	5	2	0	4	11	3	...	2	1	36
Total Republican	70	61	76	116	35	177	101	53	28	37	854
Tilden	7	15	10	31	8	34	41	11	3	7	167
Butler	3	1	1	5	2	7	2	...	1	4	26
Bayard	6	3	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	1	12
Carlisle	2	...	1	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	11
Randall	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	3	1	...	11
Cleveland	2	...	...	1	...	...	4	3	...	1	11
Scattering	2	1	3	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	14
Total Democratic	18	20	15	42	14	55	17	17	5	13	251
Grand total	88	81	81	158	49	232	154	70	33	50	1006

It will be seen by this schedule that Blaine leads off with Edmunds a good second. Among the scattering it is said, were a good many votes for Dr. Mary Walker.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

CANDIDATE.	LITERARY.					Med.	Law.	Pharm.	Dent.	Hom.	Totals.
	'84	'85	'86	'87	Sp.						
Lincoln	52	47	63	98	34	134	83	41	24	36	612
Edmunds	2	1	4	7	4	16	...	...	...	...	28
Blaine	2	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	7
Logan	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
W. T. Sherman	1	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	7
Hawley	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	7
Scattering	4	4	2	5	1	29	95	8	2	1	71
Total Republican	65	59	74	116	39	176	99	50	26	37	741
Hendricks	4	11	11	35	4	26	31	11	3	8	144
Carlisle	6	3	2	6	...	...	4	3	1	...	21
McDonald	5	1	1	2	...	6	3	...	...	...	15
Cleveland	1	3	1	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	12
Hoadley	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	9
Morrison	3	2	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	7
Scattering	7	1	2	1	3	20	13	7	3	1	57
Total Democratic	23	22	17	42	10	56	55	20	7	13	265
Grand total	88	81	91	158	49	284	151	70	83	50	1006

The faculty voted as follows: For President,, Edmunds, 25, Arthur, 2, Bayard, 2, Tilden, 2, scattering, 6; for Vice-President, Lincoln, 15, Bayard, 2, Hawley, 2, no choice, 9, scattering, 9; total 37. Blaine dosen't seem to be a favorite with the faculty.

SPORTING.

Harvard holds both the college and National championship in Tennis.

The expenses of the Princeton foot-ball team, for last season, were $1,912.04.

Harvard 8, Amherst 9. Harvard 1, Yale 8, are the scores for May 8th and 10th.

The scores of the games May 24, were: Amherst4, Yale 17; Harvard 15, Princeton 3.

At a meeting of the students of Dartmouth, a purse of $1,250 was raised with which to support the base ball team.

The College Bicycle club are to attend the Decoration-day run of the Rutland Bicycle club to Fair Haven. A pleasant time is anticipated.

The Yale corporation has voted $2,000 to erect a building on the new Yale athletic grounds, for the benefit of the men training on the field.

At the Cambridge University games, recently, the mile run was made in the splendid time of four minutes and twenty-seven and three-fifths seconds.

The base ball nines of the U. V. M. and of Middlebury were prevented from playing the first of their series of games by rain on Saturday last. The Middlebury nine are to go to Burlington, May 30, to play the U. V. M.

The Middlebury nine has accepted a challenge published in the *Free Press* of May 26, from the University nine, which challenges any nine outside of Burlington, within the limits of Vermont, to play them on June 6, their field day, for a prize of $50.

The United States Lawn Tennis association has had its annual meeting at the Brunswick Hotel, New York. Only fourteen clubs were represented. The English ball was again adopted, and Newport, R. I., was selected as the place for holding the annual tournament.

The standing of the clubs in the College League at the close of last week was as follows: Amhersts, won 3, lost 2; Browns, won 3, lost 3; Dartmouths, won 1, lost 3; Harvards, won 5, lost 2; Princetons, won 1, lost 5; Yales, won 3, lost 1. From this showing it will be seen that the championship probably lies between Harvard and Yale. As the season is now about half over, every game from now to the close will be of decisive importance.

Harvard—President Eliot is reported to have made the following remarks on base ball: "I think it is a wretched game; but as an object of ambition for the youth to go to college, really it is a little weak. There are only nine men who can play the game, and there are some thousand men in college; and out of the nine there are only two desirable positions, I understand—that of pitcher and that of catcher; so that there is but little chance for the youth to gratify his ambition. I call it one of the worst games, although I know it is called the American national game."

COLLEGE NOTES.

An American college is to be established at Shanghai, China.

The *Bowdoin Orient* offers prizes for short poems and light prose articles.

The salary of Harvard's president is to be increased by the income of $60,000.

At the Kansas University, a term average of ninety or over exempts a student from examinations.

The trustees of Columbia have passed a resolution prohibiting smoking upon the college grounds.

Dartmouth's new library is to be of brick and fireproof. The new chapel will be constructed of marble.

A party of ten students of Lehigh University are preparing for a walk through Switzerland next summer.

The University of Michigan graduated at its commencement in March 120 students in law, and 63 in dental surgery.

A new college for the higher education of women, has been chartered in New York, and will be known as Reed College.

The Young Men's Ccristian association at Williams numbers 122 members, almost one-half the entire number of students at the college.

Out of 333 colleges in this country, 155 use the Roman, 144 the English, and 34 the Continental method of pronouncing Latin. *Ex.*

The following Fraternities, according to Baird's new book, have chapter houses: *Alpha Delta Phi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Phi Kappa Psi, Psi Upsilon, Chi Psi, Delta Psi, Delta Upsilon and Zeta Psi.*

The attendance at the University of Alabama is so great that the faculty have refused to admit any more students until the buildings have been enlarged. This certainly is a bright prospect for the University.

The DePaw University, in Greencastle, Ind., is to have eight more buildings—a law school, a medical college, a theological school, an observatory, two dormitories, and other structures—to be erected without delay.

The five hundredth anniversary of the founding of the University of Heidelberg occurs in 1886, and preparations are already making for its celebration, which promises to be one of the most imposing ever seen in Germany.

A member of the Columbia Junior class has been elected director of the Fitz-William Art Museum, Cambridge University, England. The cry against the choice of a foreigner was raised, but he was elected over six competitors.

The number of years a medical student must study before he receives a degree is, in Sweden, 10; Norway, 8; Denmark, 7; Belgium, Holland, Italy and Switzerland, 6; Russia, Portugal, Austria and Hungary, 5; France, England and Canada, 4; United States, 3 or 2; Spain, 2.

During the past two weeks, Amherst college has received several additions to its collection of mineralogy, natural history and conchology, from India and Australia, and a large number of other specimens from these localities is expected shortly. A superb collection of corals from the Sandwich Islands has also been received.

Ann Arbor has adopted the following rule: "Students who have completed at least one year's college work in an approved college, and who bring explicit and official certificates describing their courses of studies and scholarship and testifying to their good character will be admitted to the University without examination, except such as may be necessary to determine what credit they are to receive for work done in the colleges from which they have come and what courses of study they may profitably pursue here.

PLUNDER.

Prof.—"Mr. Q. are all bodies compressible?" Q. (sadly but decidedly)—"No, sir; not everybody."

Prof. (in Physiology class)—"Miss W., why is the funny bone so named?" Miss W.,—"Why, Doctor, because it is located so near the humerus."

Devout Junior—"Professor, does this insect perform any other devotional exercise?" Prof.—"None, sir, for after preying sufficiently it generally goes to bed.

When two young ladies kiss each other they fulfil a gospel injunction. They are doing unto each other what they would that men should do unto them.

Mr. William Doodle—"Yes, Miss Frost, I always wear gloves at night; they make one's hando so nice and soft." "Miss Frost—"Ah! and do you sleep with your hat on?"

An American student of Latin being confined to

his room by sickness, was called upon by a friend. "What John," said the visitor, "sick eh?" "Yes," answered J., "*sic sum!*"

Tadpole (to the class photographer)—Look at this proof. Do you call that a good likeness? Why, it makes me look like a baboon. Photographer—My dear sir, our camera never lies.

When we see a tightly-laced woman trying to enjoy a good laugh, with a smile on her mouth and tears in her eyes, we think of the dear old hymn, which begins, "Let joy be unconfined."

At the observatory. Prof.—"Now you will have a fine chance to see how beautiful Venus is." Ungallant Senior—"I would really like to see a good looking woman once." Second Senior—"Stand away from the end of the telescope, Dave; Professor says the view is hindered by a green light!"

Professor in Biblical class to student: "Mr. B. why is it you never have your lesson? I don't believe yon could repeat two passages of Scripture if your life depended on it." Student—I think I could Professor." Prof.—Very well, let's hear them." Student (slowly) :—"And straightway he went and hanged himself. (Pause.) Go thou and do likewise."—*Ex.*

An Irish soldier went to his station with the order to report anything remarkable that should happen during the night. A drunken fellow fell off the wall and broke his neck, and no report was made. When questioned about it, Pat replied: "Faith, and I obeyed orders. If the man had fallen off the wall and not broke his neck, I should certainly have reported it."

THE DONKEY'S DREAM.

A donkey lay him down to sleep,
And he slept and snored full deep,
He was observed (strange sight!) to weep,
As if in anguish mood.

A gentle mule that lay near by
The donkey roused and, with a sigh,
And kindly voice, inquired why
Those tears he did exude.

The donkey while he trembled o'er
And dropped cold sweat from every pore,
Made answer in an awful roar:
"*I dreamed I was a dude!*"

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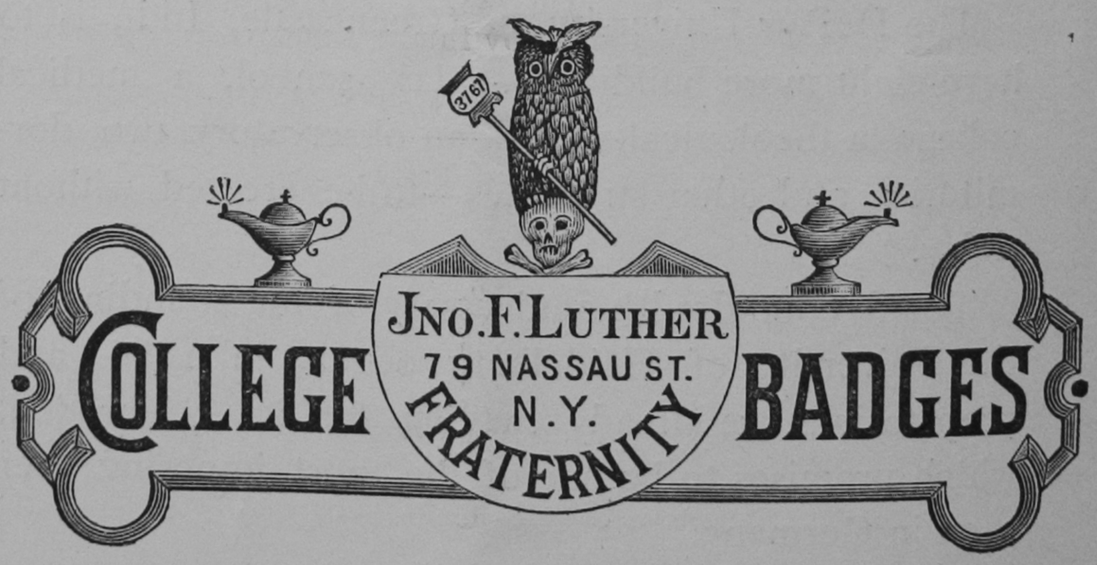

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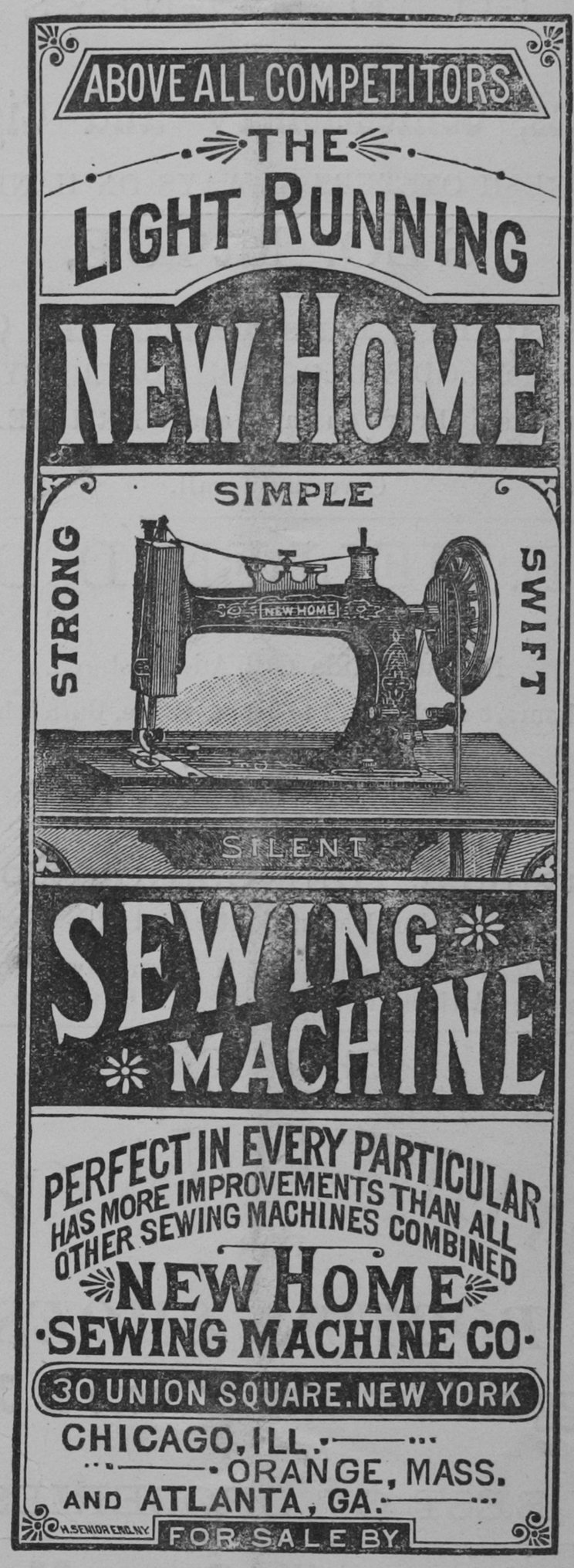

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